The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868. NUMBER 106.

THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska.

A Splendid Republican Victory.

Pennsylvania 15,000 Majority.

Ohio 20,000 Majority.

Indiana 5,000 Majority.

Nebraska 2,000 Majority.

Vallandigham and Cary Defeated in Ohio.

A Close Vote in Philadelphia.

The Presidential Election Virtually Decided.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA CITY ELECTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—9 p. m.

The city was remarkably quiet during the day. Last night apprehensions of trouble rested on the supposition that desperate Democratic leaders would not abandon the claims that they had not up to control the city through the Sheriff and his deputies. The decision of the court yesterday had the true ring about it, however, and during the night the sheriff concluded that the safest way was to withdraw from the field and leave the police to preserve the peace. Over three thousand special Deputy Sheriffs had been appointed, always in proportion being from the worst classes of politics, gamblers and other shoulder hitters, every man of whom had been furnished with a heavy oak club. Not more than three or four hundred of these appeared at the polls, and only a few of them had their clubs. Where they behaved themselves there was no trouble, and the only disturbances reported were instigated by them. One of them shot a negro, wounding him so dangerously that he will probably die. Another shot 80[illegible] Sharkey wounded one of the Republican ticket distributors. Another shot at but failed to hit a policeman, while another was shot by a policeman on whom he had drawn a pistol. Three of them were taken possession of the police in one precinct and got away by showing a true, but which, however, no one was seriously hurt. The police were prompt and vigilant in all parts of the city, and the day passed off with unexampled quiet and great credit for their success in keeping the peace.

A large number of naturalization papers were issued to-day, and the general impression is that the Democrats had [illegible] majority in the city. Reports are coming in from the country districts, and where the Democrats had Judges of election, returns have been received and backed up by votes. In other cases where no change in the boards of election has been made, the Republicans have carried the day. A number of precincts voted almost solid for the Democratic ticket last fall on the votes thrown by men who will be back at their haunts in the vilest quarters of New York to-morrow.

The vote polled is not quite so heavy, and at this hour it is entirely impossible to say who has carried the city. The Democratic leaders show considerable Republican gains on last year, but not enough to overcome the majority had by the Republicans in 1867. Where Col. Forney, O'Neil, Taylor and Myers in Congress, the ninth district, which has been represented by Messrs. Tom Fortune, and the Democrats have re-elected Randall by an increased majority. Scattering returns from other parts of the State indicate a large Republican gains on last year.

The excitement in the city is apparently in the streets, and the largest crowd ever seen here is gathered in front of the Union League Building, cheering the returns which are coming in in a great deal of excitement, but the police seem to be everywhere, and no disturbance is reported, except the fight in the Seventh ward, where there has been some fighting.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—11 p. m.

Returns from the city are not yet complete. Official reports from all the wards but four show a Republican gain of 3,000 on last year, but leave the Democratic gain of 1,000 on the vote for Governor. Democratic leaders claim the city on all officers, while the Republicans claim it by a majority of the State and judicial officers, but concede that the Democrats have probably elected their Mayor. The vote in the Seventh ward, which is the key to the Democratic wards in the lower part of the city, where the Democrats appear to have voted early and often, is close now or the majority on the Republican side would not be over 100 whichever way it goes.

Returns received from the rural districts are very favorable, and continue to show large Republican gains on last year. The only county reported to-day which shows a Republican majority is Allegheny, 8,000 Republican; Lancaster, 5,000 Republican; Delaware, 1,500 Republican; Berks, 6,000 Democratic; Carbon, 600 Democratic.

THIRD DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Midnight.

The result in the city is still uncertain. The Democrats claim that they have a small majority, and their claim are parading with music. The Union League, on the other hand, still claim the State on motion of Hon. Alexander Cummings, who is instructed to transmit the following telegram to Secretary Seward:

DEPARTMENT STATE OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

Hon. Alexander Cummings, Philadelphia:

Your telegram announcing the election of Geary and the Republican majority of 2,000, and will probably add [illegible] Pennsylvania and Delaware to the Republican column. The Democracy [illegible] sections fight for the Presidency [illegible] Congress will be [illegible] Republican majority of 2,000, [illegible] the youngest of the States.

[illegible] Republican majority of 2,000, [illegible] Republican majority of 2,000, [illegible] Republican majority of 2,000, [

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1865.

GET REGISTERED.

The city having been redistricted for every or of increasing the number of ve precincts, it is necessary for every ildman who voted last spring to get erself in the new voting districts in order to be now registered. Let no Republican neglect this duty. The Copperheads will certainly act often, are all getting ered; not one of them will neglect Republicans must exhibit equal zeal and efficiency in this matter. Our local columns will be found the names of each precinct and the place re the registration office is to be held. ery man is urged to get registered to-day if he has not already done so.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The best thing we can have just during present political campaign was said General Grant when he accepted the presidential nomination for the Republican party. Let us have Peace. Let us have it! Let us have Peace! Let every man who will vote to Let us have Peace! than to secure any ther thing which can be obtained hrough the agency of the ballot-box. Both of the two parties, each a majority a two candidates, gives the most explicit guarantee of peace, if successful in a coming election!

This is by far the most important question involved in the campaign. In according it we put aside all the threats of the Confederate Generals who ost in the New York Convention and put their ballots for Seymour and Blair, and address ourselves to the sacred work of the situation. Despite the threats of the rebels, despite the contempt of the rebel leaders for Northern men, despite the utter scorn of the Southern people for the cowardice of the Northern Copperheads, despite the open and contemptuous defiance of the Northern Rebels, the country will be saved by themselves in the ballot-box. The party to do it successfully must be a party which has already proved itself able to fight and to vanquish the rebels. Such a party is that which has successfully borne the brunt of the present terrible struggle. No leaders of the people will hesitate more freely when the "emergency" is over than those of the party. The men who have risked their reputations as Horace Seymour says, from "a debased and lying currency." Yet on pretext are the latter growing more confident of success. The reason is that they hope to fix the public attention upon any others, however unimportant. The pathway to peace is the one which leads us not to the rebels, but to the Union soldiers. If we desire to end the carnage we must put in no less than a war, as every other message from the South indicates.

ILLEGAL SOUTHERN VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

In 1861 Congress, by a law which remained in force every December, provided for the appointment in the electoral districts of the several States of Messengers to carry the votes of that year thereof named States should vote for president, and to direct proper ways to the seat of government. Congress also declared that no votes should be counted unless cast by persons appointed in the manner prescribed by law. Such was the law which governed the election of 1864. Under it the votes of the eleven States which had seceded from the Union, and Congress declared were not entitled to be counted, were rejected. Had this not been done, the votes of those States would have been counted for the Democratic candidates, and the Democratic party would have had the majority of votes necessary to elect

...RD."

...of the Chicago ...d Trade.

...Offered at Previ... ...es Laid on ...Table.

...ssion of Entering ...nounced.

...ce in Such Trans... ...Expelled from ...Board.

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...Chairman, by J. Morton ...

...ually termed a vaga... ...ridiculous to the best in... ...ade of Chicago; that any ...

...Board of Trade adopt... ...ed for future delivery, ...ptions, or contracting ...of, ten days after selling ...ing to the buyer one- ...and every day before ...ter day, and the buyer ...cancelling the trade at ...and pay broker's ex...

...to Rule 16, subtitled ...Complaints," offered by ...ion is as follows: ...ontracts for future ...on the day of maturity ...ompany must, at her op... on the 1st business ...ing at the average in ...nsistency of contract. ...Smead, Chairman.

...ort, between the words ...ed," insert "grain ...section, the following: ...ts for future delivery ...ed at maturity of said ...ity, at his election, ...ract upon during the ...ed by the Board, ...on a penalty for his fail... ...ed by the Board, ...ing fixed on the ...being fixed on ...the average market ...day of settlements, shall ...within the seller fifteen ...dated: If that case, the ...y may be appointed ...days, shall be deemed ...ent value of the grain ...to be delivered, and either ...ay demand and receive ...average price as such ...ent for the same grain ...ntitled to receive the ...ent difference in favor ...ct so found ...the provisions hereof ...the preceding fifteen ...ubtracted from ...

...In no case, however, ...or upon a higher rate ...ade on the first market ...tlement, taking the New ...of telegrams of the day ...e a basis, with three (3) ...ons, five (5) cents per bushel ...ents per bushel on other ...not rather, nor shall any ...a higher rate than one ...ing fail to fill the market on ...purchaser for one day, as ...not then delivered, shall ...tting of settlement as ...ement should be taken on ...maturity."

...ollowing amendment to Rule ...for the amendments ...Miller and Charles Hen...

...ollowing amendment, name... ...ation of the "Art to Incorpo... ...Boards of Trade," ...shall not be recognized ...the Illinois or any ...

...ed to order by the Presi... ...ent of the minutes of the ...ing was first taken up. ...t had to be laid on the table, ...of that the carried the sub...

...the following amendment ...Board of Trade adopt as a ...quire to issue tickets of ...ade, to be known as the ...Weekly Call," to be for ...Future delivery, the seller ...ption of cash during ...e purchase of cash during ...maturity, or ...ion of the seller ...ch and every day of ...to be signed by the seller, ...ch and every day of ...to be signed to purchase ...ch and every day of ...to be signed to sell

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Night.

Donations and Reports.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held last evening in the room of the society, No. 205 Wabash avenue. This was the first assemblage of the members of the association since the 9th day of June last, and consequently the Vice President of the society occupied the chair.

In addition to the last meeting were read had the following donations to the collection of specimens in the museum attached to the society have been received since the last meeting:

From Senor Don Felipe Poey, a copy of his work, entitled "Centuria de Insectos Cubanos," published in Havana.

From Prof. Worthen, a collection of birds, shells, minerals, &c., made by Dr. Hoy, of Racine, Wisconsin, and recently presented to that institution.

From Messrs. Parker and Burnham, a variety of specimens of minerals, recently found in Illinois. From the Rev. Mr. Burchard, a collection of minerals from Southern Kansas.

From Prof. Worthen, a collection of birds, and a beautiful, stuffed specimen of the Great Auk, of the epoch of the mound builders. This specimen is the first authentic specimen of mineral remains. From the Rev. Mr. Burchard, a collection of minerals. From the Rev. Mr. Hoy, a collection of minerals, and a number of boxes containing specimens of birds, shells, minerals, &c., made by Dr. Hoy, of Racine, Wisconsin, and recently presented to that institution. From Mr. Wm. H. Parker